

death will not fail to be regarded by every one as a most serious loss to the cause of African ornithology.

CAMPEPHAGA ANDERSSONI, sp. n. (Plate IV.)

C. supra pulchre cinerea, uropygio paullo pallidior; remigibus cinerascentibus, secundariis externe cinereo lavatis et gracillime albo marginatis; rectricibus mediis cinereis, reliquis nigris albo terminatis, duobus albis marginatis: fronte basali et regione oculo albis, loris nigricantibus: subtus purissime alba, gutture circumscripte pallide cinereo.

Long. tot. 9 poll. Angl., al. 5·4.

Hab. in terra Damarensi.

Above delicate grey, a little lighter on the rump; wing-coverts uniform with the back; quills ashy brown, exteriorly margined with white; the outer web of the inner secondaries light grey, the innermost secondaries being entirely of this colour; tail black, narrowly tipped with white, the two middle feathers ashy grey, with obscure cross markings in some lights, the outer rectrix having the outer web white; the base of the forehead and the feathers in front of and round the eye white; the space between the base of the bill and the eye black; the entire under surface of the body pure white, the throat with a crescent-like band of clear grey, cutting off the chin from the breast, both of these being pure white; bill and feet black. Total length 9 inches, of bill from front 0·7, wing 5·4, tail 4·7, tarsus 0·85.

Hab. Ovaquenyama, Damara Land, June 25th, 1867 (*C. J. Andersson; spec. in mus. R. B. S.*).

Besides an apparent difference in the extent of white on the exterior tail-feathers, this new species seems at once to be distinguished from *Campephaga frenata* by the colour of the throat, which in this latter species, according to Dr. Hartlaub's description (*l. c.*), is entirely obscure greyish ashy.

6. Notes on the Skulls of the Genus *Orca* in the British Museum, and notice of a Specimen of the Genus from the Seychelles. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S.

Mr. Swinburne Ward has kindly sent a very beautiful skull of a "Killer" taken in the sea near the Seychelles Islands.

To determine this skull I have been induced to compare the skulls of the genus in the British Museum, which it is very necessary to do from time to time, as specimens gradually accumulate, and often arrive when I am occupied on other subjects, and consequently are put aside for future examination.

In this examination I have observed that in the 'Catalogue of Seals and Whales' I have confounded the skull described under the name of *Orca capensis* with one from the North Pacific, the former being the true *Orca capensis*, and the skull now received from the Seychelles Islands being of the same species.

The skull figured in the 'Zoology of the Erebus and Terror' under the name of *O. capensis* is from a specimen received from the Zoological Society, to which it was presented by Capt. Delville, who said he obtained it in the North Pacific (?). It is quite a different species, for which I propose the name of *Orca pacifica*. I doubt its being from the North Pacific, as I believe there is a skull of the same species in the Paris Museum, collected by M. Eydoux, and said to come from Chili.

This reexamination has convinced me, and also, I believe, Mr. Flower, that the skull described under the name of *Orca intermedia* belongs to a very small species, and is not "the skull of a very young individual, probably of one of the large species," as Mr. Flower supposed, apparently from the examination of the figure (see Flower, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 425). Indeed, when the animal is known, I should not be at all astonished if it should prove to be a large species of *Electra* rather than of *Orca*, or perhaps a new genus.

The examination of the four skulls of *Orca* found on the English coast show they belong to two very distinct species, one with a much more attenuated beak than the other.

The *Orca brevirostris*, Owen, is only known from the skull of a very young animal. I have formed for it the genus *Orcaella*, and consider that it belongs to the tribe Delphinina, and not Orcadina (see Gray, 'Synopsis of Whales and Dolphins,' p. 7).

I. *The beak from the notch before the orbit the same length as from the notch to the condyles; the width at the notch three-fifths of the length of the beak. The occipital end of the skull slightly concave; condyles of moderate size; lower jaw broad on the sides, very thick and solid in front. ORCA.*

A. *The beak of the skull tapering and narrow in front, end narrow. GLADIATOR.*

1. ORCA STENORHYNCHA. (Fig. 1, p. 72, and fig. 3, p. 74.)

Orca gladiator, Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 279.

North Sea. Skeleton from Weymouth, and a skull from the English coast. B.M.

Intermaxillaries narrow in the middle and rather dilated in front, but the extent of dilatation varies in the two specimens.

B. *Beak of the skull spatulate; sides of the hinder half nearly parallel, of the front half arched and converging; end rounded, middle rather wider than at the notch. ORCA.*

2. ORCA CAPENSIS, Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 283. (Fig. 2, p. 73, and fig. 4, p. 75.)

Delphinus orca, Owen.

Grampus gladiator, Smith, South-African Zool. p. 126.

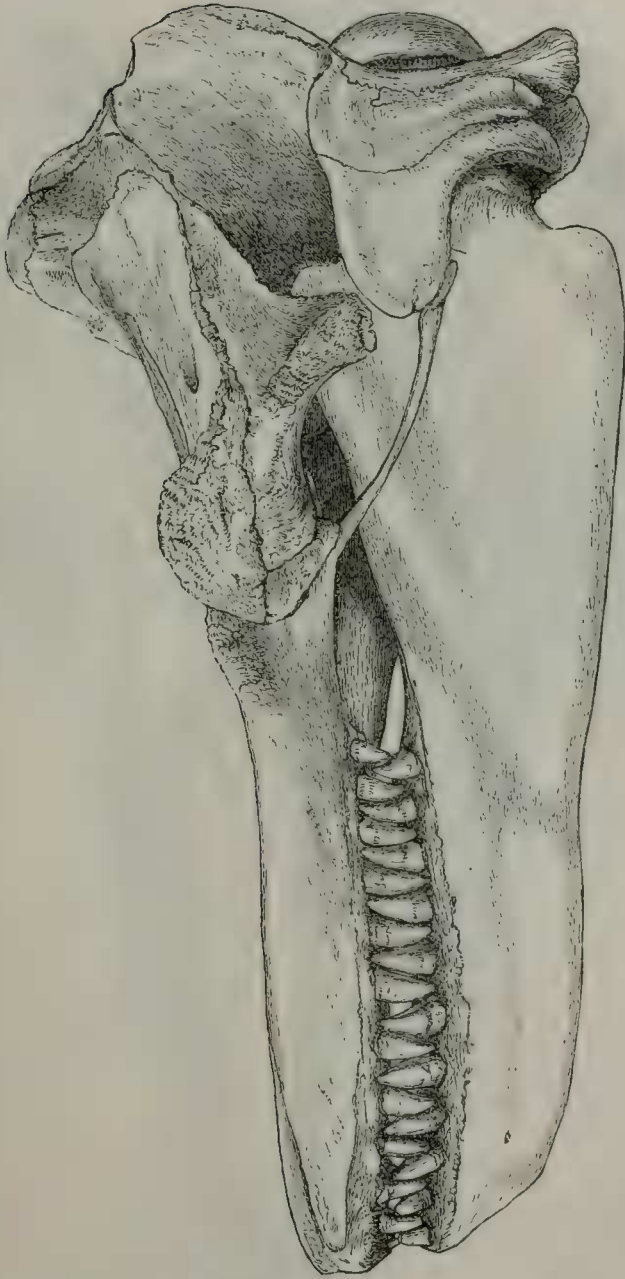
Hab. Cape of Good Hope (*Viney*, B.M.; *Fillette*, Mus. Coll. Surg. no. 1139); Seychelles Islands (*Swinburne Ward*).

In the Cape specimen the intermaxillaries are nearly of the same

Fig. 1.

*Orca stenorhyncha.*

Fig. 2.



Orca capensis.

Fig. 3.

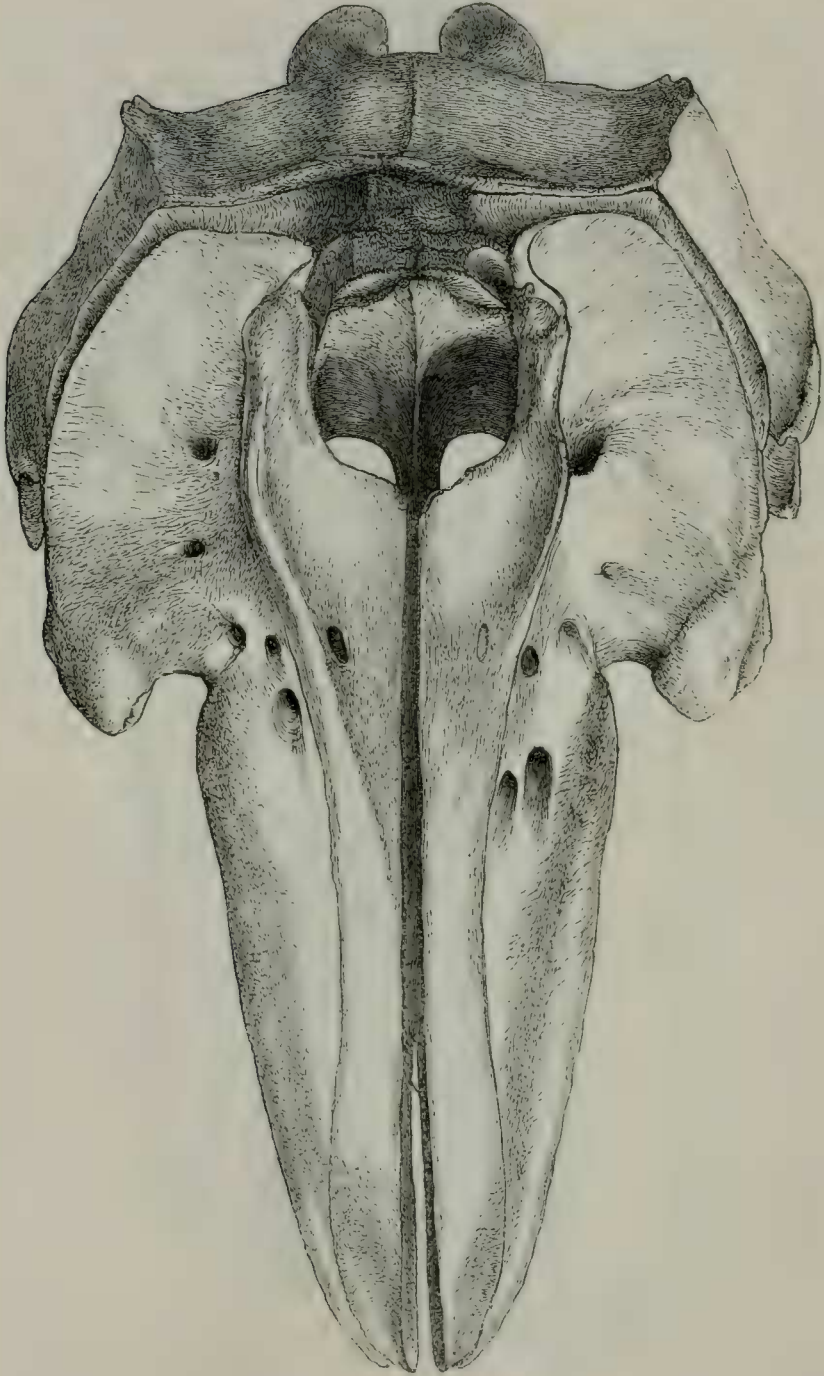
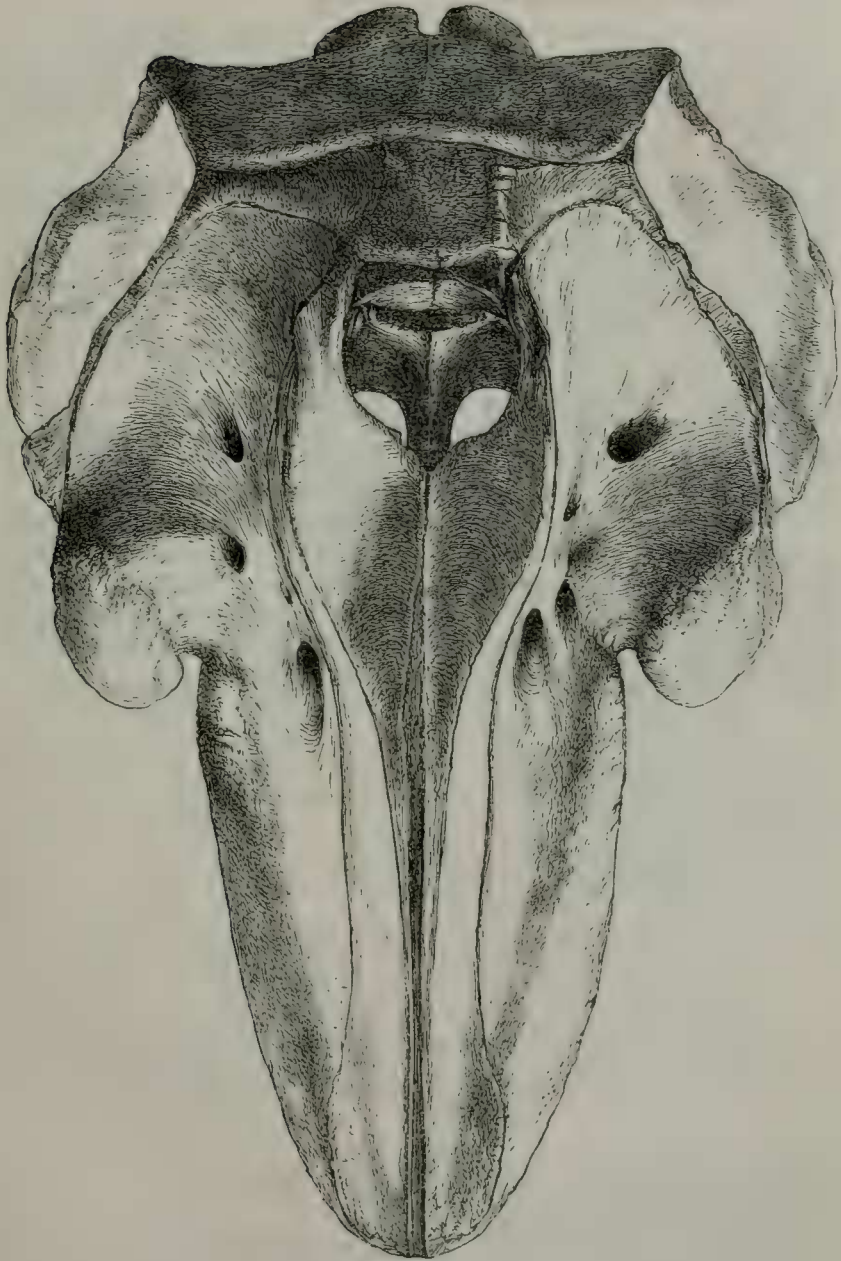
*Orca stenorhyncha.*

Fig. 4.



Orca capensis.

width in the whole of their length; in the Seychelles skull they are contracted in the greater part of their length, and rather dilated in front.

3. ORCA LATIROSTRIS.

Delphinus orca, Cuv. Oss. Foss. v. tab. 22. fig. 4 (skull).

The skull very similar to that of the Cape species, but much smaller; but the beak is rather narrower, the intermaxillaries moderately broad, slightly dilated in front.

Hab. North Sea.

An adult skull from the coast of Essex (361 *a*), and another without the lower jaw, are in the British Museum.

These skulls of the smaller British or, rather, European *Orca* are distinguishable from those of *O. gladiator* by the smaller size and the broader, rounder nose—and from the skulls of the Cape-of-Good-Hope species by being of a much smaller size, and having a depressed crown of the head.

I believe the skull figured under the name of *Delphinus orca* by Cuvier, Oss. Foss. vol. v. tab. 22. figs. 3, 4, represents this species, from the form of the beak and the narrowness of the occiput: this figure has been copied by various British and other authors.

Gervais, in the 'Zoology and Paleontology of France,' figures the skull of a young *Delphinus orca*, taken on the coast of Cete, which is now in the Museum of Paris. It appears to belong to this species, or it may be that the *Orca* of the Mediterranean does not grow to the usual size; or, again, it may be of a different species, for the skull is only fifty-eight centimetres long and thirty broad.

4. ORCA MAGELLANICA.

Orca magellanica, Burmeister, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xviii. p. 101; An. Mus. Publ. de Buenos Ayres, vol. i. p. 373, tab. 22.

Hab. Patagonia (Mus. Buenos Ayres).

This species, according to the figure, is very like *Orca latirostris*.

- II. *The beak from the notch before the orbit the same length as from the notch to the condyle; width at the notch two-thirds the entire length of the beak. Intermaxillaries very narrow, slightly dilated in front; brain-cavity broad; occiput deeply concave. Lower jaw very broad on the sides, very thick and solid in front.*
OPHYZIA, Gray, Synopsis of Whales and Dolphins, p. 8.

5. ORCA PACIFICA.

Delphinus globiceps, Grant, P. Z. S. 1833, p. 65.

Delphinus orca, Eydoux, Mus. Paris.

Orca capensis, Gray, Zool. Erebus and Terror, p. 34, tab. 9, not Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 283.

Orca (Ophysia) capensis, Gray, Synopsis of Whales and Dolphins, p. 8, tab. 9 (skull).

Hab. North Pacific (*Capt. Delville, R.N.*).

Skull, from the Zoological Society's collection.

III. *The beak of the skull from the notch rather shorter than from the notch to the condyle, depressed, flat above, gradually tapering in front; the width at the notch two-thirds of the entire length of the beak. Lower jaw slender, narrow and thin in front.* FERESA.

6. ORCA INTERMEDIA.

Orca intermedia, Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 283; Zool. Erebus and Terror, p. 34, tab. 8 (skull).

Hab. — ?

This is the skull of a very small species of the genus. It is evidently one of a full-grown animal, and yet it is not so large as the skull of a newly born specimen of the other species. Mr. Flower, judging from the figure, believed it to be the skull of a very young animal; but on examining the skull along with me he became satisfied, from the solidity and definite form of the bones, that it is the skull of a full-grown though not aged specimen.

This skull has many resemblances to the skull of some of the species of *Electra*; the teeth are much smaller than those of *Orca*.

The following are the measurements of the different skulls of the genus in the collection of the British Museum; they are carefully taken with calipers by Mr. Edward Gerrard.

	<i>O. stenorhyncha.</i>		<i>O. ca- pensis.</i>		<i>O. lati- rosiris.</i>		<i>O. pacifica.</i>		<i>O. inter- media.</i>			
	361 b. in.	361 c. lin.	1065 b, c. in.	361 a. lin.	1065 a. in.	362 a. lin.	in.	lin.	in.	lin.		
Length from end of nasal to centre of occipital condyle }	35	0	37	0	39	0	33	0	36	6	14	0
Length of nose	17	6	18	6	22	6	17	0	18	0	7	0
—— of tooth-line	13	6	14	0	16	0	13	0	14	6	4	9
—— of lower jaw	27	6	30	0	31	0	26	0	29	6	11	3
Breadth at the notch	10	6	11	0	12	0	10	0	12	6	4	9
—— at the orbit	18	0	19	6	20	0	18	0	21	0	8	6
—— at temple above	18	0	19	6	20	0	18	0	20	0	9	0
—— at middle of beak....	9	0	10	0	11	0	9	6	10	0	3	6
—— at intermaxillaries ..	3	3	3	3	4	6	3	3	3	6	0	9

7. On a Larval *Æstrus* found in the Hippopotamus. By JAMES MURIE, M.D., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., Prosector to the Society.

Neither in the comprehensive 'Monographie der *Æstriden*' of Frederick Brauer (Vienna, 1863), nor in the writings of others who have treated of species of the *Æstrid* family of Diptera, in the larval or imago state, do I find any mention that the Hippopotamus occasionally serves as a nidus for the immature insect. For this reason I place the following observation of such a case on record.

A number of the orders of Mammalia are subjects whereon or